

Delegation of the United States of America

Position Paper for the United Nations General Assembly

The issues before the General Assembly (GA) are: I. Nuclear Disarmament and International Security, II. Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All, and III. Combating Human Trafficking. Being a champion in the race to promote and spread peace democracy and sustainable development in the world, the United States of America recognize the importance of United Nations as a global framework for peace and sustainability and affirms its commitment and contribution with the General Assembly, taking into account it's importance in the United Nations System's development.

I. Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

There is no greater threat to international peace and security than nuclear weapons. The United States of America, like some other Member States (MS), has a special responsibility to protect the significant gains we have made through the decades. Since WW1 our country has led international efforts against the scourge of nuclear and chemical warfare. We have supported and participated in several multilateral disarmament forums and conferences, such as the Conference on Disarmament (CD), the Ten Nation Committee on Disarmament (TNCD) and then the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENCD), and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), to facilitate international cooperation and to ensure that peace and security are safeguarded and democracy and human rights are not violated. We have also welcomed and engaged in the multilateral framework of treaties on nuclear disarmament and on countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, such as the global Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which is one of the greatest achievements of the international community and global cooperation. We also will continue to support the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CNTBTO) Preparatory Committee as well as the International Monitoring System (IMS) and the International Data Center (IDC), as well as the negotiation of the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT), following our role as the leading initiative in the race to ensure that nuclear materials globally are and will be properly safeguarded. Nonetheless, we must further strengthen our efforts to avoid the danger of nuclear war, to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to promote the importance of the NPT. Regimes with a track record of exporting violence, terror and turmoil, and illicitly procuring sensitive items to advance their ballistic missile programs and proliferate these missiles all across the world must never be allowed to possess a nuclear weapon. Horrible deals, that allow some nations to continue their path towards a bomb and gave those regimes a cash lifeline when they needed it the most, must be re-evaluated, reauthorized and rewritten. Those regimes use the new funds from those deals to support terrorism, build nuclear capable missiles and foment chaos. We recommend that the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNINDR) under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards System shall conduct an annual investigation on inspection and verification of the peaceful uses of nuclear materials in Member States with nuclear programs that threaten peace, regional and international security and democracy, focusing on legal outcomes while respecting the geo- and socioeconomic statue of a country. The investigation shall examine the testimonies of witnesses, perpetrators and scientists, while also addressing country-specific treaties and UN passed resolutions violations. The findings from the investigations shall contribute to a comprehensive report and drive efforts to pursue policies that foster access to truth for all and thereby further build a peaceful world with justice, democracy and less nuclear weapons.

II. Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

The United States of America has worked together with other MS to improve the lives of people in our country and around the world, focusing on promoting and implementing programs to maintain, restore and to ensure accessibility to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources along with energy efficiency. We are one the first advocates and promoters and strongest partners of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IREA), the United Nations Energy Organization and the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative. We've also strongly welcomed the partnership for energy efficiency cooperation, and recognize that it is a high-level international forum that brings together developed and developing countries with to improve global energy cooperation. In implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals, we agree with the belief that the only way to achieve these complex goals and challenges is to take an integrated approach and make the most of resources. More recently, progress towards sustainable energy sources has been at the heart level in our country. We see progress in drawing attention to the international community, especially of possible investors

in the field of sustainable and renewable energy, a “Sustainable Energy Promotion Week” (SEPW) shall be established. The SEPW shall take place annually and simultaneously in developed, developing and least developed countries with promotion to more effective investment regarding affordable renewable energy access for the locals and energy efficiency as the main target. The United States of America recommends that the first international week takes place during the first week of September, 2020. UNCCD, UNDP, LDNF and the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF) shall cover the costs of the SEPW. To secure an effective working schedule, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the UNCCD can assist to elaborate contents of workshops and summits. The Conference shall bring together leaders from all MS, the UN, and the World Bank to hold meetings, including prominent government, business and civil society figures. We also recommend off-grid solutions in least developed regions and rural areas regarding gaining easier and wider access to affordable and sustainable energy sources. These solutions should facilitate the establishment of an energy infrastructure in regions contemporarily without any energy supply but burning woods/coal. We recommend an office at the World Bank and regional development banks which shall primarily grant micro credits to households of rural areas. These micro credits shall be used to finance locals to get access to regional energy projects such as solar panels.

III. Combating Human Trafficking

We recognize Trafficking in Persons (TIP) along with Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) as serious crimes and serious violations of human rights, threatening national security and undermining sustainable development and the rule of law, as it is defined by A/RES/55/25 (2000) of the UN. In 2005, we’ve signed the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, one of the three protocols annexed in the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). We are also one of the early and main advocates and promoters of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against TIP (ICAT), the Global Migration Group established by General Assembly resolution A/RES/61/180, and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN-GIFT). We also support the frame work implemented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (CTPA). On a national level, our Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Authorization Act (TVPA) in 2000 which was then reauthorized and re-enacted as the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) in 2003, 2005 and 2008. The TVPA was reauthorized again in 2013 and was reintroduced under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Additionally, all of the 50 states and the District of Columbia have passed anti-trafficking laws, punishing human traffickers and supporting survivors, with each state taking its own unique and suited approach to codify TIP legislation within its own borders. According to the annual report issued by the State Department’s Office to monitor and combat human trafficking, the Trafficking in Persons Report (TIPR) and the Polaris Project evaluation systems, we have a solid Tier 1 designation for the past 8 years. Nonetheless, strong domestic and transnational agendas to combat TIP and SOM are still needed, as comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies and drafted laws are ill-assisted with resources to implement them and in need of more support. Since the issues of TIP and SOM remain difficult to be tackled on an international level, as the challenges of trafficking and smuggling are largely and in most cases regional, MS must strengthen their regional cooperation with better TIP and SOM response mechanisms, including better cooperation in the areas of reclassifying TIP and SOM trends and optimizing survey activities. Thus, we propose a conference on Regional Cooperation in Combating TIP and SOM (RCICTS), where experts from regional initiatives such as the Ibero-American Association of Public Ministries (AIAMP), from International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and from UNODC and UN-GIF and Special representatives of the MS concerned with the topic shall attend. First meeting shall be in September 2020 in Baja California as a mutual ground. Costs shall be covered by UNODC and UNDP. The aim of the conference will be to exchange information and to enforce regional cooperation, particularly in the customs and police sectors. Acknowledging that TIP and SOM are border issues and so border and regulatory authorities are the main players in the fight against TIP and SOM, another effective approach to tackle trafficking and smuggling would be that MS of AIAMP shall launch an action plan to prevent TIP and SOM with regional trainings of local and regional personnel to provide assistance to governmental authorities and civil society organizations and to support the development of more effective responses to trafficking and smuggling. The United States of America also call for the role of the international community to: I) advance communications between states concerning TIP and SOM II) enhance the capabilities of states to combat TIP and SOM III) further insist on the promoting globalization to address economic and social instabilities IV) improve education geared toward maritime situational awareness and enhance the capabilities of local coast guards.